

DOUGLAS-FIR-WHITE FIR

Pseudotsuga menziesii-*Abies concolor*

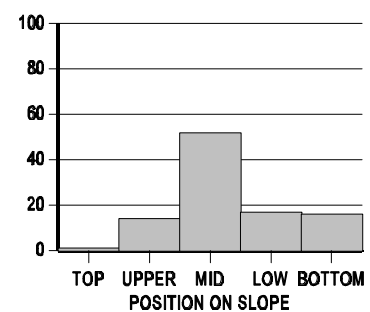
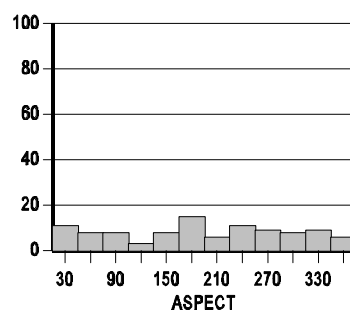
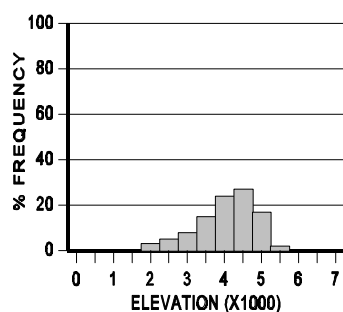
PSME-ABCO (N=66; BLM=41, FS=25)



Distribution. This Association occurs on the Applegate, Ashland, Prospect, and probably Butte Falls Ranger Districts, Rogue River National Forest, the Galice and Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, and all Districts of the Umpqua National Forest. It also occurs on the South River Resource Area, Roseburg District, the Klamath Falls Resource Area, Lakeview District, and all Resource Areas, Medford District, Bureau of Land Management.

Distinguishing Characteristics. This Association is characterized by the frequent presence of white fir in both the overstory and the understory. Dwarf Oregongrape is also frequently found. This is one of the higher elevation, cooler Douglas-fir associations. The presence of white fir and sugar pine indicate more productive sites. This Association is probably transitional to the White Fir Series.

Soils. Parent material is mostly basalt, andesite, and granodiorite, with some gabbro



schist, and sandstone. Soils are mostly deep, but can be shallow, with an average depth of greater than 38 inches. Based on 40 plots sampled, soil textures are mostly sandy loam, with some silt loam, loam, and clay loam. Average rock fragment content is 37 percent, most of which is gravel (average 24 percent). Average surface rock cover is 7 percent, with 10 percent gravel.

Environment. Elevation averages 4040 feet. Aspects vary. Slope averages 35 percent and ranges from 0 to 80 percent. This Association occurs on all slope positions. Average annual temperature is 45 degrees F and average annual precipitation is 49 inches .

Vegetation Composition and Structure. Total species richness is low for the Series, averaging 32 species. The overstory is dominated by Douglas-fir, with white fir common. The understory is dominated by Douglas-fir with frequent occurrences of white fir. Dwarf Oregongrape frequently occurs in the shrub layer, while baldhip rose and creeping snowberry are common. Pacific blackberry and creambush ocean-spray are occasionally found. Western twinflower, common prince's-pine, white-flowered hawkweed, pathfinder, and Oregon fairybell are all commonly found. Moss cover averages 8 percent.

On Forest Service sites, upper layer tree cover is high for the Series, averaging 75 percent, while mid-layer tree cover is low, averaging 35 percent. Lower layer tree cover is also low for the Series, averaging 17 percent. High shrub and low shrub covers are both low for the Series, averaging 13 and 27 percent, respectively. Herb/grass cover is intermediate, averaging 30 percent.

On Bureau of Land Management sites, cover for trees greater than 10 feet tall (3 meters) averages 76 percent, while cover for trees less than 10 feet tall averages 12 percent. Cover for shrubs greater than 20 inches tall (50 centimeters) averages 3 percent, and cover for shrubs less than 20 inches tall averages 13 percent. Herb/grass cover averages 19 percent.

Common name	Code	Constancy	Cover	Avg. Richness
<u>Overstory trees</u>				3
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	51	
White fir	ABCO	56	12	
<u>Understory trees</u>				5
Douglas-fir	PSME	100	16	
White fir	ABCO	94	19	
Incense-cedar	CADE27	44	6	
Golden chinquapin	CACH6	39	6	
<u>Shrubs</u>				8
Dwarf Oregongrape	BENE2	77	8	
Baldhip rose	ROGY	73	2	
Creeping snowberry	SYMO	59	2	
Creambush ocean-spray	HODI	42	5	
<u>Herbs</u>				16
Western starflower	TRLA6	74	1	
Common prince's-pine	CHUM	62	4	
White-flowered hawkweed	HIAL2	67	1	